

## NEEDED RING REFORMS.

Arthur Lumley Wants the Referee to Keep Out of the Ring.

Also a Revision of Weight Limits—How a Dishonest Referee Can "Fix" a Fight—When Allowed in the Ring—Three Fighting Machines.

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Pugilism, as in many other lines of sport, reform is absolutely a necessity. So many reforms suggest themselves that it is a difficult task to begin to enumerate them. One of the most important strikes me at this writing. It relates to the referee and his functions. In the progress made in the sport of fighting and the comfort and facility in which boxing contests are now brought off as against the discomfort of years ago, many things are lost sight of. The game as at present conducted is so easy that the old-timers are glad they are alive to enjoy it and the newcomers know no better.

For these reasons the functions of the referee are not clearly known. Coming down to first principles: Why should the referee be permitted in the ring at all? Or, modifying the word "permitted," why should he enter the ring? If he is privileged to enter the ring, why should not all hands interested in both men be accorded the same privilege?

Let us take a retrospective glance at the prize ring, say fifteen years ago. This was the age of the London prize ring rules when everything went, and when to win a fight a pugilist had to be possessed of great skill and endurance. It was not only necessary in those days to be a scientific boxer. The successful man was obliged to be a clever wrestler, and, in fact, a rough and tumble fighter with certain foul tricks barred.

During such battles—which have gone down into pugilistic history as the greatest of the century—the referee always stood outside the ring. To go into the ring in those days was to take one's safety into one's hands. Fighting is, as every old-time sport knows, according to London prize-ring rules, necessarily much rougher than the Marquis of Queensberry rules. London rules place the referee in a position of great danger. There is no moment during a fight, under these rules, where the referee can be assured of safety. A change in the position of the men, a sudden movement by one or the other, and the referee finds himself mixed up on the floor between two enraged pugilists. It is just as well that the London rules have been succeeded by the more recent Marquis of Queensberry.

Just why the referee should enter the ring, and by so doing mix himself up with the combatants themselves, is not clearly understood by those who hold the same views as myself. My idea on this subject will be met by this argument: If the referee does not enter the ring he will lose all control over the men. How absurd! If a referee cannot control by his personality he had better return to the ranks of spectators and admit that refereeing is not his forte.

It can easily be imagined how the lack of referees entering the ring originated. Perhaps, one night about twelve or fifteen years ago, some rash young man, chosen as referee of a fight, was egged on by his associates to enter the ring. He did so, but not until after taking off coat and vest, and, in fact, divesting himself of every unnecessary garment.

This was the beginning of the "within the ring" referee. Why the practice should have been encouraged is unknown. A referee within the ring does not help the fighters and their work, or in any way intimidate them, providing he be of the stuff of which the successful referee is made.

In England, the home of pugilism and all other manly sports, the referee never enters the ring. The custom is never deviated from and has been in force so many years that the proposition to change it, that is, to have the referee enter the ring, would be immediately frowned upon. In California, in the most successful days of the big clubs of "Prisco," the referee seldom entered the ring. Attired in immaculate evening dress he walked around the ring and was at all times in perfect control of the fighters. Mike Donovan, one of the best known of the old-timers, never enters the ring when acting as referee. He believes with me that a man can do just as efficient service beyond as within reach of the fighters.

Stop and think for a moment the advantages possessed by the dishonest referee, who desires to see one of the two fighters win. What is to prevent him from choking the disfavored one in the breakaways? If the fighter he does not wish to win is down, what is to prevent his permitting his antagonist to stand over him and cop him when he rises?

Only a little thought will convince the fair-minded patron of pugilism of the unfairness of permitting the referee within the ring. He should return to

first principles. Progression is all right enough in pugilism, but in the question of a referee he should occupy the same position as the many glorious and old-time referees that have preceded him.

As I am on the subject of reforms pugilistic it will not be out of place to refer to the subject of weights. So confusing are the weights nowadays in the several classes that the novice is bewildered. Sporting editors are almost daily called on to answer the queries of correspondents on this topic. Especially has the featherweight limit been a subject for much argument. For years the featherweight limit in England has been 116 pounds, but in this country, this limit, by usage and custom, the best criterion, has been 122 pounds. This makes a difference of six pounds, a great deal when little men are considered.

At a meeting of certain sporting writers and men interested in pugilism held in my office some months ago, the following weights in the several classes were recommended, but, sad to say, were never adopted: Bantam, 115 pounds; featherweight, 115; special class, 125; lightweight, 135; welterweight, 145; middleweight, 155; light heavy weight, 165; heavyweight, all over 165 pounds.

The above weights, if adopted by authorized representatives of pugilists and those interested in the sport, would end all controversies. Fighters could then obtain the championship in the several classes without fear of dispute. As at present arranged, that is, if there is any arrangement at all, few pugilists know where they stand. There are nearly as many classes as there are representative pugilists. This should not be. By all means let us hold a congress and settle this vexed question once for all.

George Dixon, the present featherweight champion, has caused the largest amount of argument in his class. It has been claimed that he can fight at 112 pounds. This I doubt, however. Dixon has grown considerably in the last two or three years, or since he fought Cal McCarthy. He has hardened in every way, and if his manager says that he can fight at 112 pounds it is charity to state that he is elongating the truth. Dixon, however, is one of the most successful fighting machines of the century.

In the lightweight class (so-called) there have also been many disputes. The latest argument occurred at the time when it looked as though Jack McAuliffe and Dick Burge might be matched. McAuliffe held out for the lightweight limit as he understood it, 133 pounds. Burge and his supporters, although first holding out for 133 pounds, afterwards wanted to fight at catchweights. It was a clever trick on the part of the Burge people, but it did not work. Burge is a welterweight and could not, to save his "bleeding life," get to 133 pounds.

A uniformity of weights would simplify matters and end a world of doubt. If the weights I have mentioned were generally adopted, pugilists would know just where they stood and we would have no use for any of the half a dozen or more "special classes."

In referring to fighting machines, the names of three men who can successfully lay claim to their titles are recalled. They are first, Jack McAuliffe; second, George Dixon; and thirdly, Billy Plimmer. These three men are premiers in their different classes. The first is a pugilistic wonder. I can not remember the time when I saw McAuliffe in condition—that is to say, in such shape that his friends could confidently say that he was perfectly fit. He has led a life that would have killed a majority of other men not in the ring.

Just previous to his more recent fights, in fact, in some instances the night before, he has looked on the good things of life when they were very real. Everyone has noted the result of these battles. He has whipped his men easily and quickly.

Wonderful pugilist! There has never been one like him. Even John L. Sullivan, the wonder of the fighting world for years, was never his equal. But will he always remain the remarkable fighting machine of the generation? No, not unless he takes care of himself.

Someday he will enter the ring haggard, and his antagonist, if well and carefully trained, will out-point, even if he does not whip him and Jack's reputation will be swept away like chaff before a summer's breeze. Nature, when abused to the utmost, will revolt. No one wants to see McAuliffe's Waterloo come in this way. He, better than anyone else, knows that the world, and especially the sporting part of it, has no use for a loser.

Dixon, as a fighting machine, is in many respects no less remarkable than McAuliffe. He does not live so hard, and in the hands of O'Rourke is well taken care of. He has been fighting for years, and yet there is no appreciable decline in his powers. He works twice a day, for eight or nine months each year, is always in condition and fit to fight for his life at any time. He is a bundle of muscles and energy.

Billy Plimmer also appears cut out for a human fighting machine. He is without nerves, hard as nails, compactly built and a terrific punisher for a little man. Even his eyelashes appear to add to his capacity as a fighter. They are capable of being reduced and the same can be said of every other part of his anatomy. He is a little English bulldog in a pugilistic way—a boy, in fact, who will be hard to beat.

These three men—McAuliffe, Dixon and Plimmer—are the true fighting machines of their several classes. I doubt if the sporting world will ever see their like again.

The money-makers of pugilism are attracting attention. I do not mean the men who make money out of their fists, pure and simple, but the pugilistic actors now "touring" the country. There have been two or three money-makers and now another has been added to the list, Jack McAuliffe. Jack will make money fast, but whether he will keep it remains to be seen. The

other two are John L. Sullivan and George Dixon.

Champion James J. Corbett? Yes, he is a money maker, but it is a question, if he does as well as Sullivan, Dixon has a clever manager who saves part of his winnings and earnings.

It is a curious study, the personality of the money-making pugilists. Naturally Sullivan heads the list, and I am sure no unprejudiced sporting man will deny this. Sullivan possesses magnetism that Corbett has not. He is popular with the masses and Corbett is not. He has been the idol of the public so long that even as a defeated champion he holds those who admired him in the days when he was on top.

Corbett is entirely without magnetism. He makes friends, but he does not hold them. With Sullivan the reverse is true. But comparisons of men are always more odious than of things.

Jack McAuliffe's bread-winning capacity on the stage is yet to be tested. If personal magnetism will aid him, he will gain and hold friends. Aside from his ability as a pugilist McAuliffe is one of the most picturesque characters in the ring to-day. Whether broke or possessed of a roll as big as his hat he is always in clover.

When a man loses money or position he immediately finds out who are his friends. McAuliffe, while he has never lost his position as champion in his class, has been dead-broke more times than he has years. In such times he did not lack for friends or money.

Jack Dempsey and Dominick McCaffrey are also built on these lines. Both men resemble Sullivan and McAuliffe in many ways. He who says there is no goodfellowship in the ring to-day does not know what he is talking about.

Pugilism in and near New York is not encouraging. In Newark, N. J., the Mayor became alarmed and refused to permit the McBride-Plimmer fight to come off. As the days go by even those interested in the Coney Island club half reluctantly admit that the fight will never be pulled off at the seashore. This is sad. And again in Buffalo, matters are not what I should like to see them. It would appear after all that the South was the only part of the country where pugilism may hope to be protected.

ARTHUR T. LUMLEY.

ESKIMOS AND FUEGIANS.

The Former Exhibit Much More Intelligent Than the Latter.

The Eskimos, although living in a far more desolate and rigorous region than the dwellers of the Straits, and having less opportunity for contact with civilized man, yet exhibit greater intelligence and ability in providing for their wants than do the Fuegians. Why this should be it is impossible to conjecture, says Dr. R. N. Keely in his graphic narrative of the voyage of the Kite in "Arctic Seas." All travelers agree in placing the Fuegians the lowest in the scale of humanity. Inhabiting as they do a land in which rain, sleet, and snow are of constant occurrence, and a day of continuous sunshine almost unknown, they are yet too ignorant to clothe themselves, notwithstanding an abundance of fur-bearing animals.

They scarcely make an attempt at protecting themselves from a climate that is more trying to the health of humanity than any encountered beyond the Arctic Circle. The Fuegians that I have seen were absolutely without astonishment at anything that was shown to them, and had not the slightest conception of the use, effect, or advantage of firearms. The Eskimos, on the contrary, show considerable skill in the construction of their stone huts, weapons, kajaks, sledges, etc., and the taming and control of their dogs are remarkable. They also appeared to express much astonishment and wonder at the sight of Caucasians, and were evidently aware of the superiority of the white man. They exhibited special delight when shown our firearms, many of which were of such a recent and improved mechanism as to have rendered it impossible for them to have even seen the like before, yet the uses of which they understood and appreciated.

The Eskimos were also excellent mimics, both of sound and gesture, and would repeat with accuracy the words and actions of members of our party. On one occasion Dr. Hughes was wanted, and the natives, about a dozen in number, hearing his name, began mimicking and calling "Hughes! Hughes! Hughes!" This provoked a laugh in which they also joined, as if also enjoying the joke.

He Had Eight of Them.

They were talking of a rising author, and one of them said: "I think his 'Tale of a Kicking Horse' is his masterpiece, don't you?"

"His masterpiece?" exclaimed the other.

"Yes; do you think of any better work of his?"

"Now; but he has written at least eight of them."

"Eight of what?"

"Masterpieces. He's no slouch of an author who's satisfied with one."

Judge.

A Chance Missed.

She—It's no use, Mr. De Tone; in my present state of mind I would not accept the best man living."

He (very coolly)—No, I see you won't; but, at any rate, you will have the satisfaction of knowing that he has offered himself.

His Bent.

"That's a bright boy of yours."

"Do you think so?"

"I do. Has he any particular bent?"

"He has. He is bent most of the time over a safety bicycle."

An Imperative Call.

Little Darcy (bursting suddenly into the ball room)—Look here, 'Rastus, you come straight away home from this dance. Do gent am done send for his shirt."

The Largest Diamond.

Teacher in mineralogy class: "Johnny, give me the name of the largest diamond."

Johnny: "The ace."

## COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

**COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF A VALUABLE** tract of land and residence near Montvale, Bedford county, Va. The undersigned commissioner will offer by virtue of a decree entered by the circuit court of Bedford county at its February term, 1893, in the chancery suit of Williams, et al., vs. Slicer, et al. at public sale, on the premises, on THURSDAY, THE 18TH DAY OF MAY, 1893, AT 11:30 A. M., as a whole or in parcels, that very desirable and valuable tract of land and improvements, lying on the Norfolk and Western railroad and the Lynchburg and Salem turnpike, immediately east of Montvale, (formerly Bufordville) and containing 124½ acres.

The property is improved by a large and most desirable dwelling house, containing about 12 rooms and all necessary outbuildings, including a large barn and stable, and has on it a fine fruit orchard. The land is excellent, lying in the midst of the best lands of the county, and is surrounded by the beautiful scenery and fine climate of Goose Creek Valley, make this a very unusual opportunity for those desiring to secure a small, but admirably located farm, or for a pleasure of Roanoke or Lynchburg seeking an accessible and delightful summer home, and in order that full opportunity for selection may be had, it will be offered as a whole and in parcels.

Captain A. G. Williams, Montvale, will take pleasure in showing the property.

TERMS: One-fourth cash, and balance in equal instalments at 6, 12 and 24 months, with interest from date of sale, to be evidenced by proper bonds with satisfactory security. Title retained.

J. L. CAMPBELL, Commissioner, Bedford City, Va.

In Bedford Circuit Court Clerk's Office, April 19, 1893, bond has been given by the above commissioner as required.

4234aw Teste—J. M. SPEECE, Clerk.

## COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF IMPROVED

Real Estate—In pursuance of a decree entered the 6th day of March, 1893, by the corporation court for the city of Roanoke, in the chancery cause of George Washington vs. J. H. Cutchin, trustee, and Building Association vs. Thomas W. Miller, trustee, the undersigned commissioner in said decree named and the trustee in the decree of the said cause, do hereby certify that on WEDNESDAY, THE 27TH DAY OF MAY, 1893, AT 12:30 O'CLOCK, P. M., in front of the highest bidder by public sale, all of the certain parcel of land lying in the city of Roanoke, Virginia, and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the north side of Elm street 101 feet of Henry street, thence south 88 degrees 58 minutes west 40½ feet to a point, thence north 30 degrees west 140 feet to a point, thence south 88 degrees 58 minutes west 40½ feet to a point, thence south 30 degrees east 140 feet to place of beginning.

Upon this land is erected a desirable and convenient dwelling house.

TERMS OF SALE: Cash.

THOMAS W. MILLER, Commissioner and Trustee.

L. S. S. BROOKE, clerk of the corporation court of the city of Roanoke, do hereby certify that the above sale, as executed bond in the sum of \$3,500 with approved security as required by the decree above recited.

S. S. BROOKE, clerk.

## COMMISSIONER'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF A

certain decree entered at the March term, 1893, of the Hustings Court of the city of Roanoke, in the chancery cause of George Washington vs. J. H. Cutchin, trustee, and Building Association vs. Thomas W. Miller, trustee, the undersigned commissioner in said decree named and the trustee in the decree of the said cause, do hereby certify that on THURSDAY, THE 18TH DAY OF MAY, 1893, at 11:30 A. M., in front of the highest bidder at the front door of the courthouse of the city of Roanoke the following described real and personal property was sold:

First. A certain parcel of land situated in the city of Roanoke and described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the northern right of way line of the Western Railroad Company and 655 feet west of the intersection of Nicholas street, thence south 72 degrees west 101 feet to a point, thence in a curved line with a radius of 4 feet and a distance of 7½ feet to a point, thence in a straight line north 6 degrees 15 minutes west 40½ feet to the property line of the Roanoke Stock Yard Company, thence with their line north 88 degrees 58 minutes west 100 feet to a point in the westerly right of way line of the Shenandoah Valley railroad leading to the Crozer Furnace, thence with the same in a curved line with a radius of 14 feet and a distance of 510 feet to a point, thence south 18 degrees east 42½ feet to the beginning, containing 29.23 acres, more or less, together with all the appurtenances thereto belonging.

Upon this land is located a rolling mill, recently operated by the Roanoke Rolling Mill Company, together with its machinery and fixtures.

Second. The franchise of the above-named corporation, to wit: Roanoke Rolling Mill Company, together with its machinery and fixtures, page 151, and the following personal property:

750 tons of old rails.

500 tons of pig iron.

50 tons of No. 1 scrap.

60 tons of merchant iron.

10,000 Mt. Savage fire brick.

60 rods of No. 10 wire.

The above amounts are arrived at by careful estimation and not by actual weight and count, and are believed to be substantially accurate.

In making the above described real and personal property the commissioner will first offer for sale the franchise of the Rolling Mill Company and the personal property, and thereafter the real estate, including the buildings, machinery and fixtures.

And thereupon shall offer for sale the said franchise and real estate, with its belongings as a whole, starting said second sale at the combined bids of the separate sales.

TERMS OF SALE: One-fifth cash and the residue of the instalments to be paid in three and four years from day of sale, with interest from said date, with power to the purchaser to anticipate either or all of the deferred payments and to receive the same in advance, with good personal security, with waiver of homestead exemption for the deferred payments. The title to the real estate will be retained until all the deferred payments are fully paid.

L. H. COCKE, Trustee and Special Commissioner.

EDWARD W. ROBERTSON, Trustee and Special Commissioner.

W. W. BAKER, Trustee and Special Commissioner.

In the Hustings Court of the city of Roanoke, J. S. BROOKE, clerk of said court, do hereby certify that the above sale, as executed by the above mentioned cause, as required by the decree of sale.

S. S. BROOKE, clerk.

## COMMISSIONER'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF

a decree entered in the chancery cause of Bush & Carner vs. J. H. Cutchin, trustee, and others at the April term, 1893, of the circuit court for the city of Roanoke, the undersigned commissioner in said decree named and the trustee in the decree of the said cause, do hereby certify that on THURSDAY, THE 27TH DAY OF MAY, 1893, AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON, described as follows:

First. Beginning at the northeast corner of Salem and Lynchburg pike and an alley leading with said alley north 5 degrees 9 minutes east 86.3 feet to Link street, thence with same south 65 degrees 39 minutes east 53 feet to a point, thence south 5 degrees 9 minutes west 86.8 feet to Salem pike, thence with the same north 88 degrees 13 minutes west 50 feet to the place of beginning, and known as lot No. 39, of the Clyde Company's land.

Second. Beginning at the northeast corner of Salem pike and Wall street, thence north 5 degrees 9 minutes east 40 feet to a point, thence south 88 degrees 13 minutes east 100 feet to an alley, thence with the same south 5 degrees 9 minutes west 40 feet to Salem pike, thence with same north 55 degrees 13 minutes west 100 feet to the place of beginning, and known as lot No. 24, of the Clyde Land Company's land.

The above property has been divided into six lots and upon each of which there is a house. A map of the said division will be shown at the sale, showing the various subdivisions and sizes of lots. Each lot will be first offered for sale separately and then the entire property as a whole, and whichever brings the highest price will be declared sold to the highest bidder as the case may be.

TERMS OF SALE: Cash sufficient to pay the costs of this sale and the expenses of executing the trust and the sum of \$363.86, and the balance in fifty-nine monthly payments of \$42.77 each, except the three last maturing which shall be secured by notes of the purchaser or purchasers secured by a deed or deeds of trust upon the property containing the usual provisions and the residue, if any, upon a credit of twelve months and secured as above said.

J. H. CUTCHEIN, Trustee and Special Commissioner.

In the clerk's office of the circuit court of the city of Roanoke: Bush & Carner, plaintiff, against J. H. Cutchin, trustee, and ails. defendant, chancery.

L. S. S. BROOKE, clerk of the said court, do hereby certify that the above sale, as executed by the above mentioned cause, as required by the decree of sale.

S. S. BROOKE, clerk.

## COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF VALUABLE

Small Farm, near Thaxton, Bedford Co., Va. Pursuant to a decree entered at the October term, 1892, of Bedford Circuit Court, in the suit of Manlin vs. Manlin's executor, et al. the undersigned commissioner will offer for sale at public auction, on the premises, on THURSDAY, THE 18TH DAY OF MAY, 1893, the tract of land assigned to Lucy T. Manlin as dower in the land of a large dwelling house with six living rooms and two basement rooms. The improvements consist of a large barn, stable, kitchen, iceshow, well, smokehouse, cabin and other houses. The dwelling is situated in ample grounds, shaded by handsome oak trees and has a fine view of the Peaks of Otter. Fine orchard and garden on the premises.

There are from 84 to 96½ acres in this tract about 3 of which is in timber and all well watered. It is situated ½ miles from Thaxton, Switch and 4 miles from Bedford City, near the Lynchburg and Salem Turnpike, Churches, schools and mill convenient. For one desiring a small farm and a delightful residence either for the summer months or the year, this offers every attraction. This is a fine location for a physician.

TERMS: One hundred dollars cash, and balance in equal instalments at one, two and three years with interest to be evidenced by proper bonds with satisfactory security.

J. LAWRENCE CAMPBELL, Com.

In Bedford Circuit Court, Clerk's Office, April 27th, 1893.

I hereby certify that J. L. Campbell, Commissioner as above, has given bond as required.

Teste—J. M. SPEECE, Clerk.

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## COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF VALUABLE

farm with handsome improvements, near Bedford City, Va. The undersigned commissioner will, by virtue of a decree of the circuit court of Bedford county, entered at its May term, 1890, in the suit of Nichol, et al. vs. Bruce, et al., offer for sale at public auction on the premises, on THURSDAY, THE 18TH DAY OF MAY, 1893, AT 12 M., the very desirable farm of 170 acres, lying about two miles south of Bedford City, Va. The land is excellent, has on it an abundance of fruit, both apples and peaches, and is well wooded and watered. The improvements are of very exceptionally high order, the fine brick residence hav-

ing 14 rooms, a fine kitchen, iceshow, well, smokehouse, cabin and other houses. The dwelling is situated in ample grounds, shaded by handsome oak trees and has a fine view of the Peaks of Otter. Fine orchard and garden on the premises.

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Teste—J. M. SPEECE, Clerk.

512 ed 4t

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GREAT WORLD'S EXPOSITION.



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Greatly augmented by the New Biblical, Historical, Triumphant and Colossal Scenographic, Terpsichorean, Dramatic and Musical Spectacle of SOLOMON, HIS TEMPLE AND THE QUEEN OF SHEBA! A titanic and colossal inspirational creation from the fertile and gifted brain of Mr. John Rettig, the father, originator, projector, painter, designer and constructor of world-famed sensational spectacles.

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1,500 people representing characters of the Wise King's Reign! Attired in magnificent costumes similar to those worn in that age of opulence and grandeur, manufactured at a cost of one hundred thousand dollars. Four circus rings in simultaneous operation! Immense hippodrome track inclosing all.

50 CAGE MENAGERIE!

Museum of living wonders and a vast collection of relics of the olden age and modern curiosities. Realistic revival of the Sports Pastimes and Contests of the Ancient Roman Hippodrome! 60 Thoroughbred Horses! 60 Miniature Ponies! 60 Male and female jockeys! 60 boy and girl jockeys! Two and four-horse chariot races, flat races, standing races, break neck steeple chases, ludicrous sack, wheelbarrow and obstacle races, camel races, e phant races, greyhound races, donkey races, ostrich races, monkey races, male and female jockeys and charioteers. Our thoroughly equipped and admirably appointed

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